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THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

EXCITING RUMORS IN MONTREAL.

REPORT THAT MEMBERS OF THE MERCIER MINISTRY ARE TO BE ARRESTED-THE

PROPABLE CONSERVATIVE CABINET.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBESE!
Montreal, Dec. 21.—Ever since last week, when the Royal Commissioners' report of the investiga into the "boodle" charges against the Mercies Government was handed to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, who there upon dismissed the Premier and his colleagues. the political situation has been growing more and strained. Mr. De Boucherville was called upon to form a Cabinet, but up to the present composition has not been officially an It is known, however, the following men, all Conservatives, will be the new Ministers : Messrs. Beaubien, Mantel, Hall, Casgrain, Flynn and Pellitier, with portfolios; and Messrs, J. Hearn, Masson and MacIntosh, without portfolios. As Pariament must meet, according to the Provincial act, before the first of the year exciting times are expected. The deposed Government still holds a majority in the House, and it is expected that a vote of want of confidence in the new Government will be passed. This will throw a general election on the country at once. The Mercier men are well organized and expéct to carry things with a high hand. They intend holding a meeting at once in all parts of the Province. It is said in the streets here to-night that the new Premier is going to secure from the Catholic bishops of the Province a joint letter against the Mercier

The friends of the latter declare that if

any such move is attempted Mr. Mercier will ap-

peal to Rome, and will ask that all action be

suspended until he shall have been heard from more

fully. Another rumor is to the effect that the

new Administration intends to bring before the

courts some of the persons mentioned in the

interim report, and if possible, to recover the \$100,000 which they allege was illegally taken

from the public chests. To cap the climax, it is

added that the Administration will not meet the

House, which is called pro-forma for Tuesday next,

but that it will be dissolved in the meantime,

thus obviating the necessity of calling a session of

the Legislature within the year, as required by act 86 of the British North America act. Toronto Mail" (independent) says that there will be a tremendous sensation throughout the Dominion. The dismissal of the Mercier Ministry was only the first step against the mem bers of the recent Provincial Administration and, as soon as the new Cabinet is firmly secured in power, much more drastic measures will be The intention of the Conservative leaders is to have some members of the recent Administration arrested on a charge of defrauding the Pro-

vincial treasury. It is said on good authority to-night first official acts of Boucherville Administration will issue another royal commission for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry into the many scandalous transactions which have dishonored the province. The following are some of the men who are to be questioned on oath : W. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway; Alphonse Charlabois, contractor, and Judge S. W. Foster, of the Ottawa

and Montreal Railway; J. B. Monengais, expresident of the same road; J. P. Wheian, contractor for the Quebec court house; D. Ford, contractor; Mr. Langlais, Quebec; the managers of the Quebec and Montreal banks; and many other men who have had more or less to do with the Mercier Government.

The city is crowded with politicians from all over the Province and to-night many stories are affect of the charges and counter-charges to be made on the hustings.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—The action of Lieutenant-Governor Angers in dismissing the Mercier Government at Ottawa also. It has opened the mouth of Tarte, now Mercier's ally, who created a tremendous sensation last night at a mass meeting called in Mercier's interest by asserting that in making his famous charges at Ottawa, relative to the Quebec harbor works "boodle," which making his lamous charges at Ottawa, relative to the Quebec harbor works "boodle," which drove Sir Hector Langevin and Thomas McGreevy out of public life, he was aided and abetted by Sir Hector's colleague and apparent friend, but real rival in the Cabinet, Sir A. P. Baron, Minister of Milities.

BLOODY WORK IN NORTHERN CHINA. A THOUSAND NATIVE CHRISTIANS MASSACRED BY

THE REBELT.

Brussels, Dec. 21 .- A dispatch was received at the Catholic Mission at Ghent to-day from Father Rutgos, the Vicar Apostolic of Mongolia, saying that Father Minn, a Chinese priest, and native Christians were massacred by the rebels during the recent troubles in Northern China. The dispatch added, however, that all the Bel gian missionaries in the disturbed districts, and all the Belgians connected with their work were safe, and that assistance had arrived which would prevent further danger for the present at least.

TURBULENT CHINESE STUDENTS.

San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Advices from Pekin by the steamship City of Pekin say that the United States steamer Palos went to Nanking on November 6 remain there during the holding of the Chinese military examinations, which were to begin on Noven ber 11. Five thousand students were in attendance The examinations were delayed by the arrest of tw brothers from Yang Chow who were suspected of smuggling. One of the brothers was shot while resisting the Chinese officials, and the other prevailed apon the whole assembly of students to espouse his cause. A commission was appointed to examine into the trouble, and at last accounts a satisfactory ter-mination of the affair was expected.

A VILE CHINESE ATTACK ON CHRISTIANITY San Francisco, Dec. 21.-Advices by the steamship City of Pekin say that it has been definitely ascer tained that Chon Han, a retired Taotal of Changsha, in Hunan, has issued thousands of vile books assailing Christianity, and has scattered them through provinces along the river. It is known that he had searies and that he sent out 800,000 of these books The contents are described as too vile for belief. books are infinitely more mischlevous than former works, because they are written, not in the Mandari dialect, but in the vernacular of the people. This is evidence to prove that Chon Han had blocks made for the books, and that thousands of copies were struck off under his orders. Yet, although five persons in Huangpi are to be punished for selling the books, the author and his friends have not been prosecuted, fact, they are understood to laugh at any foreign tempt to bring them to justice as the cause of rio

Cairo, Dec. 21.—The refugee priest and nuns who scaped recently from Omdurman got away during disturbances caused by internal intrigues. Twenty-four persons were killed in these disorders. Such disturb social are not of infrequent occurrence, being due to secontent over the Mahdi's rule. The refugees travelled night and day for three days, without food and without sleep.

London, Dec. 21.—The importance of Swanson as a point of export of tin plates to the United States has grown remarkably in recent years. Edwin P. Jones, secretary of the Swansen Chamber of Commerce, re-Ports that, whereas in 1880 the direct exports to th United States from that port amounted to only 105,856 boxes of tip plates, in 1890 they were 2,479,418 boxes while during the three months ending June 30 of this Jear the figures reached the phenomenal total of

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN SEEKS A DIVORCE. London, Dec. 21.—Lord Howard de Waiden has begun proceedings for a divorce from his wife. The latter has ounter suit against her husband for divorce.

George Eilis, was born on August 9, 1830, and succeeded his father in the peerage on August 29, 1868.

There is issue of this marriage one child, a son, the is now a victim of the prevailing epidemic of influence. Thomas Evelyn Ellis, who was born on May 9.

FOR PROLONGING FRENCH TREATIES. PASSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT BILL IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES-THE ZOLL-VEREIN TREATIES.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day iscussed the Government bill to prolong for one year treaties existing between France and other countries. M. Deloncie opposed the measure as unconstitutional, dangerous and useless.

M. Leon Say submitted a counter-measure, authoriz ing the Government to prolong treaties for three or six

M. Meline dwelt upon the importance of the Dreibund treaties. France, he declared, should watch and walt; and, if the German economic policy should be followed by good results, France could consider the adoption of a new system. But the country must retain control of the tariffs.

desired to see what was feasible in France. It was possible that the country would one day recognize the that foreign countries that did not wish to engage in a tariff war with France would accept the minimum tariff arrangement. With Spain, however, he thought it would be difficult to come to an agreement. Nevertheless, that country would not obtain better terms elsewhere. The last word had not yet been spoken. and if Spain could offer France acceptable treatment the Government would submit a fresh bill to the

vote of 440 to 94, and the Government's bill was

were present during the debate. M. Say's speech had a telling effect. M. Meline's argument against making any concessions likely indirectly to benefit Germany ound a response in all parts of the house.

There was a confused discussion of the question whether the minimum tariff could be applied by Govthe products of countries not named in the bill, like Italy or the United States. The confusion ceased on M. Ribot's announcement that Parliamentary sanction would be necessary in such cases.

Berlin, Dec. 20 .- On the Reichstag's adoption of the Zoffverein treaties, Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hun-garian Premier, sent a telegram to Chancellor von Caprivi, saying: "The overwhelming majority with which the treaties have been passed shows that the great aims of this work of peace, as much as your minent services in connection with the work, are fully appreciated in Germany." Chancellor von Caprivi repiled that his being of the same mind with Count Kalnoky on political and commercial questions was of inestimable value to him.

Rudepest, Dec. 21.—The lower house of the Hungarlan Dilet to-day adopted the commercial treaty with Germany.

The significance of the bill for the prolongation of ommercial treaties, which has been successfully carried in the Chamber by the French Government, and the motives for the presentation of that measure, were explained in The Tribune of December 18. The Govnent, not being so ultra-protectionist as Chamber, and especially the Senate, which bodies have voted the new Tariff law, "understood that a sudden change would be somewhat injurious to French comrce," and there was "a slight chance that the new This expectation will be realized if the Senate votes in accord with the Chamber. At any rate, cable dispatch which reports that it is drafting a treat of commerce between the United States and The new French Tariff law is double-headed ; it has a maximum and a minimum tariff. it has a maximum and a minimum tarif. While the latter would be applied for one year, according to the new project of the Government, to all countries at present having commercial treaties in force with France, the maximum tariff would be applied to natious having no such treaties. Italy and the United States come under the latter arrangement; and it is likely that the American Minister and the Paris Cabinet have discovered some method through which the United States can enjoy the adventages of the minimum tariff, like most European countries trading with France.

TOLOROI ON THE RUSSIAN FAMINE. DESCRIPING HIS RELIEF WORK-OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BUILD-

ING PLAN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.-Count Tolstol, who has just viewed to-day on the present state of affairs among the distressed people. He declared that if the ment would promote village industries sufficient work could be found to avert actual starvation. The ordinar authorities, he said, should establish public feeding places. He himself had started thirty such places. which fed 500 persons daily at the cost of 3 shillings a month for each person. The meals consisted of wholesome vegetable porridges, without meat. Ignorance as to the situation and amount of stocks grain, he said, prevented a proper organization of relief mensures. If the Government would ascertain the true state of affairs, supplies could be brought from erica and other countries.

The Count indignantly opposed the Government plan building railways, which, he said, were a curse and build ruin Russia. Railways would deprive the peasants of their only occupation in winter, when, fieldwork being impossible, by acting as carriers they carnet sufficient money to procure food for their horses and keep themselves in condition until field-work should be possible again. The Count added that the wealthy peasants, to set an example, eat mouldy bread and then give the same food to the workingmen and their chil-dren, thus causing a terrible infant mortality.

THE STEAMER KANSAS OFF QUEENSTOWN London, Dec. 21.-The British steamer Kansas, Captain Fenton, which sailed from Liverpool on November 29, for Boston, and which was spoken on Desember 8, 600 miles west of Cape Clear, with her shaft broken, and was again sighted on December 17, in lattitude 50 N., long-tude 18 W., returning to Liverpool under sail, has arrived off Queenstown. Tugs ha been sent to the westward to assist the disabled steamer back to port, but they falled to find her. An officer of the Kansas, with a boat's crew, has been landed at Roche's Point, and remains there awaiting instructions from the agents. It is expected that the

On December 12, the German steamer Wandrahm, from Boston for Hamburg, signalled, on passing the Isle of Wight, that she had had the disabled steamer in tow, but had parted from her in latitude 56 N. longitude 29 W. The passengers on the Kansas, soon after the breaking of the shaft, were transferred to the Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, which arrived in New-York on December 13.

A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN PAVIA. blow up with dynamite a building in Pavin. The scene of the explosion was the house in that city in which King Charles Albert of Sardiniz lived in 1848. Although the dynamite was exploded, the building was

CATARINA GARZA'S MODEST TERMS. City of Mexico, Dec. 21,-Catarina Garza, so-called revolutionist, has proposed to the Government to lay down his arms for \$10,000 or for a consulate in the

THE COUNT OF PARIS TO ABANDON POLITICS. Paris, Dec. 21.—The Count of Paris has decided to abandon politics after the general election, and to disperse all of his political press organizers, many of whom are already seeking fresh occupations.

THE RUMANIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS Bucharest, Dec. 21.-The Rumanian Ministry resigned. This action was the result of the defeat of a dovernment measure in Parliament to-day.

TRAFFIC ON THE THAMES SUSPENDED BY A FOG. London, Dec. 21 .- A fog of such density hung over the River Thames this morning that all navigation was

THE GOLD PREMIUM IN BUENOS AYRES. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19.-Gold closed to-day at 28 per cent premium. EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH HAS INFLUENZA

Paris, Dec. 21.-The Vienna correspondent of "La of his father in the peerage on August 29, 1868. Paix telegraphs that Emperor Francis Joseph, who married on April 27, 1876, Blanche, daughter of a few days ago was suffering from a cold, but who ate William Holden, of Palace House, Lancashire. had almost entirely recovered, has had a relapse, and

The dispatch adds that the Emperor's attack is of rather serious nature.

THE GREATER VIENNA.

Vienna, Dec. 21 .- The old boundaries of the city of Vienna were abolished at midnight last night The city now includes numerous sububs. The consoli-dation was marked by great popular rejoicing. Hun-

SAGE THREATENED AGAIN.

MADMAN CALLS AT HIS HOUSE AT NIGHT.

DEMANDING MONEY ON PAIN OF DEATH-BRAVE CONDUCT OF MRS. SAGE. It became known yesterday that another attempt had been made on Saturday night to extort money

from Russell Sage, with the threat of killing him if the money was not forthcomisg. This time the lunatic asked for only \$2,500, and called at the Sage house in Fifth-ave. Mr. Sage himself did not see the man, but Mrs. Sage talked with him inside the door of the house, and when he made his threat she seized him and put him out of the door. The man rang the bell at about 9 o'clock. A servant answered it, and the intruder pushed past

her into the hall. He announced that he had come to kill Mr. Sage because he had received no asswer to a letter asking for \$2,500. The servant entered into a parley with the man. Mrs. Sage heard the voices and went to the door to investigute the case. Mr. Sage was asleep on the second floor of the house. When Mrs. Sage appeared the min addressed her. He said:

"I wrote a letter saying that I wanted \$2,500, and that if I didn't get it I would blow Mr. Sage and his house up. Now, I want the money. If you don't pay I will blow you up now."

The man had scarcely said this when Mrs. Sage rushed forward. With a power born of a moment she put the force of a man into her at-She caught at his throat and fastening her fingers into his neck thrust the man out of the doorway, and with the final vigor of a woman nerved to desperation thrust him down the steps.

A few minutes later Dr. Munn appeared at the door. The circumstance was told to him and the police were also informed. A guard of police has watched the house since.

PANIC ON A HOBOKEN PERRYBOAT.

PASSENGERS RUN FOR LIFE-PRESERVERS AND

During the dense fog at a le hour last night the oboken fersyboat Morristows crashed into a steamer at anchor in midstream, supposed to be one of the boat was carried away and a portion of the woman' cabin was stove in. Much excitement prevailed among the passengers on the ferrybent, and every body rushed for the life preservers. Women fainted and some were knocked down and trampled upon. The deckhands had all they could do to prevent several men from jumping overboard.

A number of passengers were more or less injured hurt was a Mrs. Strauber, an aged woman, who was thrown from her seat with such force as to break her

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 21.-Thomas H. Allen & Co. cotton factors, who have been in business here for five giving four notes for \$200,000 each and resumed hust-ness. The first hote was paid in June, but the second, due yesterday, could not be made. The flabilities are \$544,000; assets, about two-firids of that amount. The downfall of the firm was caused by Richard H. Allen involving it in Wall Street speculation.

THE CREDITORS OF HADFIELD & CO. Milwaukee, Dec. 21.—The principal creditors of the secully insolvent firm of Hadfield & Co. are: Lehigh Valley Coal Company, \$115,691; Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, \$80,730; Sunday Creek Coal Company, Chleago, \$61,577; Whitnall & Kemmerer, New-York, \$47,725; William Peters, New-York, \$26,543. not including amounts due for labor and for small claims at Wankesha, are \$448,403. Of this sum 8400,126 is due Chicago, New-York and Buffalo

TROUBLE IN THE TRENTON WOOLLEN MILLS Trenton, N. J., Dec. 21.-The financial trouble in the Saxony Mills, owned and operated by the Trenton Woollen Company, is likely to affect seriously the roollen trade in this city. The company recently allowed a note to go to protest, which was the beginning of the trouble. The liabilities are stated to be about 840,000, the heaviest creditors being in New-York and Philadelphia. The employes' claims amount to \$5,000 and their counsel has applied to the court for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The failure is attributed to dulness in the woollen trade.

WATERWORKS IN TWO CITIES ATTACHED. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21.-Two suits, aggregating \$110,000, have been instituted in the District Court against the American Waterworks Company, and on attachments which were issued the sheriff took posession of the entire local plant this morning. The plaintiff in both suits is the Shickle. Harrison & Howard Iron Company, of Missouri. The Denver plant has also been attached.

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 21.—The Pledmont Bank at Gor-donsville and the Bank of Waynesboro closed their doors to-day. They are controlled by the same people, Posen-

berger, Shortley & Shindle, who also have banks at New Market and Warrenton. Pittsburg, Dec. 21.-A "Chronicle-Telegraph" Altoona Penn. dispatch says: 'The Tyrone Bank, a private in-stitution, failed to open its doors this morning. The failure was a great surprise. The assets and liabilities are not An uneasy feeling prevails, and it is foured that a run on the other two banks will fellow."

Wilkesbarre Penn., Dec. 21.-Bernard Ready, aged twenty-seven, and Henry Linnen, aged twenty-one years, footmen at the Exeter shaft of the Lehigh Valley Company, at Pitiston, were holsted up the shaft this afternoon in a large bucket for the purpose of removing several huge pieces of ice that had former on the sides of the shaft. When they had ascended about 350 feet one of the massive icides became de-tached and fell upon them. Ready was instantly killed and Linnen fatally injured.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 21.—Dr. William Perry Watson, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, has presented a report to Governor Abbett showing the work done by the State Board during the last year. Dr. Watson states in his report that over 10 per cent of the 2,500 licensed physicians in the State are reg istered on bogus or fraudulent diplomas. During the Board held 11 meetings, examined 101 candidates, issued 82 licenses to practise medicine and 3 licenses in the preliminary branches, and rejected 16

MONEY FOR REFORMED CHURCHES IN CORTLAND. Peekskill, Dec. 21.-By the death on Sunday of Mrs. Maria Dyckman, widow of Sampson B. Dyckman, large amount of property will come to the two Re-formed churches of Cortland. Mr. Dyckman's will provided that his widow was to have the income during er lifetime, and that at her death the property was to go to the churches. It is expected that the will, as soon as the estate is placed in the Surrogate's Court, will be contested. FRAUDS BY TOBACCO IMPORTERS.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—An investigation begun at the ustom House here to-day is expected to show extensive frands by tobacco importers. The large portations of "filler" from flavans are believed to quabities of "leaf" suitable for wrappers, which take a much higher duty. A difference of \$146,000 would be made in the collections on the invoices now in custody. Similar investigations have been begun in New-York and New-Orleans.

CRISP MAKING HEADWAY.

THE MILLS FACTION AND PRECEDENTS.

HOW THE WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMANSHIP HAS BEEN PLACED BY DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS - PROBABLE MAKE-UP OF IMPORTANT COMMITTEES. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Dec. 21 .- Speaker Crisp has made such headway with his difficult task of committeemaking that there now appears to be no doubt that he will be able to finish it and announce the result when the House meets on Wednesday, Probably the result will be as satisfactory in the main as if he should dawdle over the task for six weeks, as Speaker Carlisle did eight years ago. There is an unusual amount of speculation as to the theory and plan adopted by Speaker Crisp in framing the committees, and some of the leaders of the Mills faction have already begun to say it is apparent that the men who supported the doing. There is slim evidence of any such purpose on the part of the Speaker, unless it be found in the fears of the men who in advance have chosen to impeach the fairness and integrity of Judge

The case of Colonel Mills; of course, is cited on every occasion as evidence of the Speaker's unfairness and narrow-mindedness, and a vast deal of nonsense has been talked and written about it. What are the pertinent facts? It is contended that precedent requires that Colonel Mills shall be chairman of Ways and Means, just as "the logic of the situation" required his election as Speaker. Let us see. In the XLIVth Congress Speaker Kerr did not appoint his strongest competitor, Mr. Randall, chairman of Ways and Means, but gave the place to William R. Morrison, of Illinois, who was not a candidate for Speaker at all. In the XLVth Speaker Randall did not appoint Mr. Blackburn, who was his chief competitor, chairman of Ways and Means, but appointed Fernando Wood, of New-York, in the place, and gave the chairmanship of Appropriations to Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, who had supported him in the Speakership contest. When Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker in the XLVIIIth Congress he did not appoint Mr. Randall, who had been his chief opponent, as chairman of Ways and Means, but gave the place to Colonel Morrison, a younger and much less able and conspicuous member. In the XLIVth Congress Mr. Randall was the leader, by his stubborn fight against the Election bill in the preceding Congress, in which memorable struggle he had covered himself with glory and won the admiration and gratitude of his party, especially of the Southern wing of it.

No Demograt will now say that Mr. Randall did not tower head and shoulders above Wood or Morrison or Mills, both as a statesman and a parliamentary leader, whether in the minority or the majority, and yet three Democratic Speakers in succession refused to give him the chairmanship of Ways and Means, and bestowed it upon the men who have been named. Non only that, but the eminently fair and just Speaker Carlisle aided and abetted ir inflicting even greater and more severe punishment upon Mr. Randall by curtailing the authority and limiting the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, of which he was chairman. Nay, more, some of the very men who are now whining in advance about "punishment urged that still heavier and more severe punish ment be inflicted upon Mr. Randall by depriving him of the chairmanship of the Committee of Appropriations. And yet they never heard him

whine or saw him sulk. Again, it is asserted that it would be contrary to precedent, and that Speaker Crisp cannot afford to appoint the chairman of both Ways and Means and Appropriations from the North or from adjoining States. Speaker Kerr appointed the chairmen of those committees from Illinois and Pennsylvania. Speaker Carlisle appointed a chairman of Ways and Means from Illinois and a chairman then passing through her sho ern States; and both Speaker Kerr and Speaker Carlisle did so when a majority of the Democratic membership of the House represented districts south of Mason and Dixon's line. And now, when the membership number of Northern Democrats exceeds that of Southern Democrats, it is solemnly declared that precedent forbids the appointment of the chairmen of both those committees from the North and that the Speaker "cannot afford" to do it, although it was repeatedly asserted by Colonel Mills's friends during the Speakership fight that he would do so if elected.

So much for Democratic precedents, which it will be seen are flatly opposed to the contention of Colonel Mills and his partisans.

"Now, as to the demand that Colonel Mills must be appointed chairman of Ways and Means in order to avert disaster to the Democratic party. This seems to be a survival, or at least, an at tempted revival in a different form, of the "logic of the situation," which was supposed to have perished in the Speakership caucus. Indeed, Colonel Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was one of the sincerest if not most demonstrative mourners on that sad occasion, and who yet refuses to be comforted, so declares. In conversation with a correspondent of "The Baltimore Sun," Mr. Breekinridge said that he greatly deplored the condition of things in the Democratic party in the House growing out of the Speakership contest. It is extremely unfortunate that the course of events should have taken such a factional turn, and unless the party leaders interpose to check the growing hostility between the two factions in the House the result is apt to be disastrous to the Democratic party. He insists that the Democratic party stands pledged to the policy of tariff reform, and should not relax its efforts to emphasize the principles upon which it made such gratifying gains in the Northwest and the East during the last Congressional elections. When asked if he deemed it wise to bring in a general tariff bill, although there is no prospect of passing it through a Republican Senate or securing its approval by a Republican President, he replied:

"It is the duty of the Democratic party in the House to make the attempt and let the people of the country know just where the party stands on that question." He contends that the effort, even if not productive of a change in the existing tariff, should be made. There is no doubt that Colonel Breckinridge correctly represents the views of the Sage of Corsicana, and that there can be only one answer to the question "'f Colonel Mills had been chosen Speaker, would he have appointed Judge Crisp chairman of the Ways and Means Committee?" Of course not; the "logic of the situa ion" would not have permitted him to do so. sole, paramount issue in the Speakership contest, according to Colonel Mills and his partisans, was as to the manner in which the House of Representatives should deal with the subject of "tariff The election of the Texas candidate would mean, so to speak, "tariff reform" administered in allopathic doses; the election of Judge Crisp, "tariff reform" administered in homoeopathic The Democratic caucus decided in favor of the homoeopathic policy, and now the Mills men declare that the Democratic party will die unles Doctor Mills is called in to prescribe allopathic doses in "tariff reform," while the Crisp men insist that homoeopathic treatment and that alone can save the party.

The trouble with Colonel Mills and his friends seems to be that they have not yet discovered that they have been defeated; and that they expect Speaker Crisp to de what Speaker Mills would have done. Messrs. Carlisle, Milis and Co. cannot realize, apparently, that their influence no longer dominates and controls the Democratic actually insist that they! being now a minority, NEW-YORK AND THE FAIR. will suffer cruel and unjust "pubishment" if the are not permitted to continue to have their own way, the same as they did when they were a

It certainly is an unusual spectacle, and yet

the situation is not so illogical as it may seem. It is by no means surprising to hear the defeated faction whine and complain in one breath and bluster and try to bulldoze the Speaker in the next breath. It is as natural and necessary for them to resort to bulldozing methods as it is for them to breathe, and they cannot understand why such methods will not win now as in the past. complain because Speaker Crisp has taken them at their word, and is disposed to carry out the policy as to committee appointments which he was pledged to, according to their assertions, before he was chosen Speaker. Colonel Breckinridge's appeal to "the party leaders" to interfere in Mills's behalf in order

leaders" to interfere in Mills's behalf in order to save the Democratic party from disaster would be almost pathetic if it were not so sublimely impudent, in view of what took place before and during the Speakership caucus. If the "party leaders" did not interpose in Mills's behalf to the utmost of their ability it was their own fault. It is true that Mr. Cleveland did not come in person, but he sent more substitutes to the front than he did thirty years ago. They came from Missouri, and Illinois, and Wisconsin, and Kentucky, and Michigan, as well as from Pennsylvania, and New-York, and New-Jersey, and the New-England States; and they "interposed day and night. Other "party leaders interposed in favor of Judge Crisp, and they probably are the men whom the funereal statesman from Kentucky now beseeches to interpose against him. tucky now beseehes to interpose against him. In fact some of Colonel Mills's friends have sought to cultivate the impression that the party leaders last referred to have already done that, although the most careful inquiry has failed to show that

the most careful inquiry has failed to show that such is the case.

One trouble is that Colonel Mills and his friends do not seem to be able to rid themselves of the idea that they are the Democratic party—an idea which, no doubt, is natural and proper and correct, but one which is not held and cherished by a majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives.

As to the composition of the leading committees little is actually known, for Speaker Crisp has succeeded in keeping his own counsel admirably thus far; but hints obtained from Representatives who are supposed to enjoy peculiar advantages in the way of obtaining information indicate a probability that the chairmanships of some of the important committees will be distributed as follows:

Elections O'Farrell: Ways and Means. Springer:

Elections, O'Farrell ; Ways and Means, Springer ; Elections, O'Farrell; Ways and Means, Soringer; Appropriations, Holman; Judiciary, Culberson; Foreign Relations, Flount; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Bland: Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mills; Rivers and Harbors, Blanchard; Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Cummings; Agriculture, Hatch: Naval Affairs, Herbert; Indian Affairs, Peel; Pacific Railroads, Reilly; Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, Robertson: Postoffices and Postroads, Henderson, of North Carolina; District of Columbia, Hemphill; Public Lands, McRae.

According to some of the gossips, the Democratic

Public Lands, McRae.

According to some of the gossips, the Democratic members of Ways and Means will be McMillin, Wilson, West Virginia: Turner, Mostgomery, Whiting, Shively, Cochran, Stevens, and Bryan, and the Republican members will be Reed, McKenna, Burrows, Dalzell, and E. B. Taylor, of Ohio. The gossips also say that among the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee will be Forney, Sayres, Breckinridge, Kentucky; Wilson, Missouri; Fitch, New-York; Compton, Breckinridge, Arkansas; and that the Republican members will be Henderson, Iowa; Cogswell, Dingley, Grout and Bingham.

THREE PERSONS SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

ONE OF THEM HAD TRIED TO HAVE HIS DI-VORCED WIFE KILLED.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 21.-A dispatch Gazette," from De Witt, Ark., says: "This morning at 2 o'clock, a body of masked men entered the jail at this place and shot to death J. A. Smith, Floyd Gregory and Moore Henderson, who were confined therein

their lives originated in a divorce proceeding by Mrs. Mary J. Smith against her husband, J. A. Smith, one of the victims of this morning's tragedy. The suit was fought vigorously by both parties, but Mrs. Smith got a divorce and a judgment for one-third of the husband's property. On the night of December 9 the Smith and shot her with a load of buckshot, shooting off the fingers and thumb of her right hand, the load captured, and made a confession in which he stated that he was to receive from south the sum of \$175 in money, eighty acres of land, four head of cattle and a horse for committing the crime.

Smith and his son-in-law. Gregory, were arrested and a preliminary trial was had, and the bonds of Smith and the negro were placed at \$30,000 each, and that of Gregory, who with Smith piloted the negro to the house of Mrs. Smith, where the shooting was done at \$1,000, in default of which they were sent to jail. It was reported that Smith and Gregory would give bond to-day and be released. The report, it is thought, caused the killing this morning. The mob was com posed of fifteen or twenty men and was quiet and orderly. Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired into the prisoners, all of whom were instantly killed. The mob left no clew to their identity. There is no ex-citement over the matter here in town.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Sloux Falls, S. D., Dec. 21 .- A decree was to-day Sidney Cuthbertson, a real-estate dealer of Chicago. In 1886 the plaintiff was married to William Douglass, broker of Chicago, and the two lived happily about a year ago, when Douglass found in his wife's Cuthbertson Mrs. Douglass admitted the leiters, but declared that she had not been intimate with Cuthpertson. Two days later she was called before Judge Horton, and in fifteen minutes a divorce was granted to Douglass. Cuthbertson testified to undue intimacy be tween h.mself and the woman. The plaintiff says that no papers had been served upon her, and she did not know what had been done until the decree was granted. Judge Horton told Cuthbertson that he must marry Mrs. Douglass within twenty-four hours or go to the penitentlary; Mrs. Douglass was told by her husband's lawyer that she must marry Cuthberts or go to jail for five years. The woman pleaded to be spared the marriage, but Adams and Douglass insisted, and it took place. The plaintiff has never lived with Cuthbertson as his wife. She is about twenty-three years old.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE CONCERNS.

Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 21-The attention of the Attorney-General was called to-day by Insurance Commissioner Luper to the operations of S. S. Lind ey d Co, and Mansfield & Co., two Philadelp de insurance concerns, which are alleged to be doing a fraudulent lian Fire Insurance Company of Sydney, N S. W., and the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Melbourne, Victoria, both of which are advertised by the firm as "gilt edge" concerns; and the latter represents the Columbian National Fire Insurance Company of soul in sympathy with Chicago's grand enter-Phitadelphia, which is likewise quoted as in a most prise. prosperous condition. The Insurance Commiubts if the first two companies named have any existence whatever, and says the Columbian fiction pure and simple. The Insurance Commissioner intimates that in case of a fallure to reach these two companies through the civil or criminal laws, prohibition of the use of the United States mails for fraudulent purposes might be evoked.

Minneapolis, Dec. 21 .- Figures compiled by "The Northwestern Miller" show the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis to be 1,630,000 bushels, an increase of 67,000 for the week. The total stock at Minneapolis and Duluth is 14,262,560 bushels, gain of 1,304,231 over last Monday. "The Market Report" computes the stock of wheat in country ele vators of Minnesota and the two Dukotas at 10,785, 500 bushels, or 620,400 more than last Monday. aggregate Northwestern stock is thus made 25,048,000 bushels, an increase of 1,924,000 bushels. A year ago the total stock was 21,611,000 bushels.

THE BRIDGEPORT Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 21 (Special) .- The new \$100,000 home, on Main-st., near Gilbert-st., of the Young Men's Christian Association, is now completed and will be formally opened on January 1, 1892.

HER CITIZENS SPEAK OUT.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING AT DEL MONICO'S.

THE GUESTS OF MESSES. DEPEW, THACHER AND

ALLEN, NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS FROM

EX-CENATOR PALMER, W. T. BAKER. GEORGE R. DAVIS, C. S. SMITH East and West joined "with heart and hand"

was the motto of the dinner given by New-York's World's Fair Commissioners at Delmonico's last night. The spirit which animated the gathering was that of unity and harmony between Chicago and New-York, metropolises of two great sections of the United States. The unity and harmony were of the kind which is doubly strong and significant because it succeeds former differences New-York and Chicago were competitors for the great World's Fair which this country is to give in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus 1492. In the struggle in Congress West triumphed over the East, and

Chicago was designated as the city in which the great exposition should be held. Defeat is galling at its best. The conquered can hardly put on the mien of the victor as once after the struggle. Last evening's dinner was given, however, to show that when once New-York had recovered from the first pang of disappointment she harbored no resentment of hostility to her successful rival, but was willing to aid in the great World's Fair in noble and generous spirit. The metropolis not only of this

Republic, but on this hemisphere as well, was

incapable of a dog-in-the-manger policy which would seek to hamper an enterprise in which she herself could play only a secondary part. New-York is a believer in the Anglo-Saxon principle that a good, hard, square fight is to be followed by the complete and unreserved reconciliation of the two sides. The battle is over, and has been over for many months. There remained only the warm hand clasp between the rivals. In this city, apparently; the need of any formal protestation of loyalty to the National Exposition has been felt more or less superfluous. In the West, however, there appears to have been in some quarters a

the World's Fair. That any such idea was just the reverse of the truth was shown last night. New-York pledged her hearty, whole-souled and unrestricted support to her sister city's magnificent enterprise.

feeling that New-York's sentiment of regret had

taken the form of a deep and active hostility to

The gathering was as representative as could well be imagined. Every great interest was there in the person of one or more of its leading men. There were those who are prominent in the commercial, journalistic, banking, professional, politi-

cal and official world.

A delegation of prominent World's Fair officials from the West were present to explain what Chicago has done, and will do, and what she asks of this city, and to receive the attestation of the hearty co-operation of the metropolis in the fair. Some of the representatives from the seat of the Exposition made addresses, and thanked the guests for the evidence of New-York's sincere interest in the project.

THE HOSTS OF THE EVENING. The dinner was given by Chauncey M. Depew. John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, and Gorton W Allen, of Auburn, the National World's Fair Commissioners of this State. They bore the expense and are to be praised for setting right the atti ude of their Commonwealth in the eyes of the Nation. They did more, far more, than their full duty as officials of the Fair, and commendation must expressed in the highest terms, to do their unselfish patriotism full justice. An equal meed of honor is due to J. Seaver Page, a:cretary of the Union League Club, who was in charge of the arrangethe interior of the State and Mr. Depew's duties were, of course, too onerous and exacting to permit of his taking hold of the mountain of work that pertains to a dinner of the kind. Mr. Page therefore volunteered his services, and he brought to the task a fitness, an assiduity, an energy and a devation to which is a surpassing measure is due the success of the programme in

every particular. For several weeks Mr. Page has thrown aside nearly all his private business and all his social pleasures, to bend all his efforts on the dinner. The result was a credit even to him. The problem of inviting guests who should be in the fullest sense of the word representative, was one fraught with difficulties, but Mr. Page's wide acquaintance with the men and affairs of his city, bore him through the delicate and hazardous undertaking with fine success. As the skilful handler of every one of the thousand details, he could hardly

have been surpassed. The Tribune this morning, gives in full all the speeches delivered at the dinner. The prominence which it gives to social affairs of the kind is wellknown, and besides, this occasion is one in which this paper feels that all its readers must feel more than a passing interest. The exigencies of space make it necessary to print some of the speeches apart from the main story. The addresses which are not given here, will be found on pages eleven

and twelve. The guests included not only men who have achieved eminence in this city, but a number of leading citizens of other places in the State. Late in the evening the balcony was crowded with fair women, who gazed on the scene spread below and listened to the speeches. Among these were Miss Helen Page, Mrs. Frederick W. Devoe, Miss Devoe, Miss Anna Potter Holder, Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Henry Chapman and Mrs. John V. Black.

Mr. Depew presided and made the address of welcome. His versatility, his charm as a conversationalist, his good-f-llowship, his brilliancy as a speaker on occasions of every kind, are part of New-York City's being. His home could make no formal expression of conviction, without him, unless she detracted from its weight and importance. His presence last night as one of the hosts was therefore an earnest to the whole Nation that the Empire City and State were heart and

Most of the guests, who numbered over 100 in all, gathered in the parlors at Delmonico's at 6:30 c'clock or a little later, and many of them were presented to the World's Fair officials from the West. Half an hour or more was spent in pleasant conversation, and then the men marched into the dining-room. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, and the tables were lovely with their banks of flowers. The menus were admirable in workmanship and

artistic in design. They consisted of two sheets bound with bows of ribbon. On the first was an etching from ideas suggested by Mr. Page. In the centre were the and West, typified by women' clasping hands, under them being the motto "With heart and hand." To the left was a picture of an old Colonial mansion, and to the right the Goddess of Liberty and an ocean steamship. Under the etching were the words: "A' complimentary dinner given by the National Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition appointed for the State of New-York, Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Gorton W. Allen and John Boyd Thacher, to consider New-York's duty and interest as they are related to the World's Co bian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, May, 1893." On the second page was the menu proper. The menus were the work of Tiffany & Co., whe